

**GUIDE for DEWATERING UNCONTAMINATED STORM and MELT WATER from  
OIL WELL PADS, OIL TRANSLOAD FACILITIES, and SECONDARY  
CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES**  
(2016-10)

**PERMIT NOT REQUIRED**

A permit is not required in order to dewater uncontaminated stormwater or melt water from an oil well pad, oil transload facility, or secondary containment structure for the following reasons:

1. Stormwater and melt water are not considered process wastewater, contact water, or contaminated water and do not require a wastewater discharge permit.
2. A temporary dewatering permit is not required for and does not cover the discharge of uncontaminated water.
3. A stormwater discharge permit is not required for the facility; either by exemption, or the facility is not considered a regulated point source.
4. Dewatering uncontaminated stormwater and melt water is not expected to violate a state water quality standard (N.D.A.C. Chapter 33-16-02.1).

**PRE-DEWATERING PROCEDURE**

Follow the steps below before dewatering stormwater or melt water. The steps will help ensure stormwater or melt water is not contaminated prior to dewatering and will not require a permit from the North Dakota Department of Health.

1. Have a lab analyze the stormwater or melt water for the following parameters and obtain the results before dewatering:
  - Chlorides (*This may not be necessary for facilities outside of oil producing areas or for facilities that do not handle production water from oil wells [i.e., oil well brine/salt water].*)
  - pH
  - Benzene
  - Total BTEX (*benzene-toluene-ethylbenzene-xylene*)
  - TPH (*total petroleum hydrocarbons*)
  - Oil & Grease (*Only necessary if a visible sheen is present*)
2. The results of the parameters analyzed in step 1 must meet the conditions below. Results that do not meet these conditions indicate a potential violation of a water quality standard. If this is the case, the stormwater or melt water cannot be dewatered.
  - Chlorides:  $\leq 250$  ppm (mg/L)
  - pH: Between 6.0 and 9.0 S.U.
  - Benzene:  $\leq 5$  ppb ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
  - Total BTEX:  $\leq 100$  ppb ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
  - TPH:  $\leq 1$  ppm (mg/L)
    - (*Within a source water protection area<sup>1</sup>*)
    - $\leq 10$  ppm (mg/L)
    - (*Outside of a source water protection area<sup>1</sup>*)
  - Oil & Grease:  $\leq 10$  ppm (mg/L)

<sup>[1]</sup> A source water protection area is a defined area for protecting the source of a public drinking water supply – both groundwater and surface water.

3. Stormwater or melt water also must meet the following conditions:
  - Dewatering may occur from areas where a spill occurred (e.g., oil or produced water) that was remediated and meets the conditions outlined in step 2.
  - Dewatering may not occur in areas where a spill has not been remediated (a temporary dewatering permit is required to dewater remediation activity).
  - For oil wells, water must not have come in contact with drill cuttings, reserve pits, drilling fluid, drilling mud, crude oil, produced water, hydrofracturing fluid, hydrofracturing flowback water, or other possible contaminants.
  - Water can be discharged from a secondary containment system or drip pan at a transload facility if the water meets the first two requirements of this step.
4. Contact the land owner or neighbors to inform them that you will be dewatering stormwater or melt water. For an oil well pad, contact the North Dakota Industrial Commission, Oil and Gas Division at 701.328.8020 for any additional requirements.
5. If the water cannot be discharged, then the following disposal options may be available; note that landfills and city sanitary sewer systems will not accept liquid waste:
  - Disposal at a class II injection well (or salt water disposal well)
  - Hydraulic fracturing
  - Contact a reputable disposal company

## **CONTACT**

For further information, contact the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality at 701.328.5210, or visit the division website at [www.ndhealth.gov/wq](http://www.ndhealth.gov/wq).